

## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

1. The word “anthropology” derives from the Greek *anthropos* and *logos* and literally means:
  - a. the study of cultures.
  - b. the words of civilized peoples.
  - c. the study of humans.
  - d. human biology and culture.
  - e. the evolution of man.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 4

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

2. Although the global scope of anthropological studies has increased during the past century, most recently there has been increased attention on:
  - a. rural societies in the United States.
  - b. urban and industrial societies.
  - c. communities in underdeveloped areas.
  - d. large, European cities.
  - e. farming societies in developing nations.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 5

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

3. Which of the following is not a traditional subfield, or branch, of anthropology?
  - a. Physical anthropology
  - b. Cultural anthropology
  - c. Anthropological linguistics
  - d. Ethological anthropology
  - e. Archaeology

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 5

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

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4. Medical anthropology most often draws upon research from:
- anthropological linguistics.
  - archaeology.
  - cultural anthropology.
  - physical anthropology.
  - anthropological linguistics and archaeology.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 5

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

5. Although comparative biology and physical anthropology share many characteristics, what approach most distinguishes physical anthropology?
- It focuses on how culture and environment affect human evolution and variation.
  - It focuses almost exclusively on the study of non-human primates.
  - It does not use any characteristics of comparative biological examination. It focuses exclusively on humans.
  - Physical anthropology is the only biological discipline that endorses evolution.
  - Physical anthropology does not involve fieldwork.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 6

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

6. Primatology is the study of:
- the earliest origins of life on earth in order to better understand evolution and the Big Bang Theory.
  - primate culture and language and what distinguishes them from humans.
  - the first tools used by humans and how they evolved from early primate origins.
  - the anatomy and social behavior of non-human primates in order to better understand humans.
  - environmental and conservation issues related to the study of apes and monkeys.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 6

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

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7. Which of the following best characterizes the study of paleoanthropology?
- It is the study of the evolution of dinosaurs and how human life was modified due to the presence of large reptiles.
  - Paleoanthropologists focus on the reconstruction of the human fossil record through the excavation and analysis of fossil remains.
  - Although paleoanthropology is the study of early fossils, it most commonly focuses on how humans culturally adapted to life in diverse environmental regions.
  - Paleoanthropology is the study of non-human primates in their natural environments.
  - Paleoanthropologists most often work in the field of forensic anthropology so that they can identify fossil material for a wide variety of species.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 6

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

8. Why are forensic anthropologists frequently asked to testify at trials?
- They are specialists in interpreting human behavior and are able to best understand what motivates a criminal.
  - They are legal anthropologists and are familiar with laws surrounding the treatment of human remains.
  - They have a great deal of cross-cultural experience; forensic anthropologists are excellent at explaining a crime scene.
  - Forensic anthropology is the study of criminals and criminal behavior.
  - They specialize in identifying victims and circumstances of death.

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 7

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

9. Richard Wrangham's study of young chimpanzees led to the startling conclusion that:
- sometimes chimpanzees eat poisonous foods.
  - chimpanzees often overeat and gorge themselves on new leaves.
  - chimpanzees occasionally eat substances solely for medicinal benefit.
  - chimpanzees always eat the same foods and do not vary their diet.
  - chimpanzees frequently carry out extended fasts for health reasons.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 7

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

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10. Physical anthropologists are interested in human variation today:
- so that they can explain the fixed characteristics of racial categories.
  - because it allows us an understanding of how humans adapt to the environment.
  - as a way of explaining differences in intelligence and personality.
  - because people are more diverse today than they were in the past.
  - because they wish to better understand human potential and better ways to apply anthropology.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 8

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

11. Historic archaeology:
- deals with that vast segment of the human cultures that existed prior to written history.
  - analyzes the first stone tools used by humans and infers about cultures based solely on this evidence.
  - works to reconstruct the cultures of people who used writing and about whom records exist.
  - is a form of applied anthropology in which archaeologists reconstruct cultures for museums.
  - works to protect cultural resources.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Archaeology, p. 9

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

12. Ecofacts are:
- objects found in the natural environment that were used by people but not made or altered by them.
  - objects that have been made by people and are portable.
  - objects that have been made by people but are not portable.
  - objects found in the natural environment that were formed by natural occurrences such as exposure to great heat or cold.
  - fossils that are embedded in natural stone.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Archaeology, p. 8

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

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13. Prehistoric archaeologists work with which of the following?
- Artifacts, ecofacts, and features
  - Artifacts, features, and grammar systems
  - Contemporary religious systems, artifacts, and ecofacts
  - Artifacts, grammar systems, and contemporary religious systems

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Archaeology, p. 9

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

14. The specialty in archaeology that works to interpret and defend artifacts from building projects and other forms of site destruction is called:
- paleoanthropology.
  - paleopathology.
  - prehistoric archaeology.
  - forensic anthropology.
  - cultural resource management.

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Archaeology, p. 9

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

15. Which of the following most accurately describes the goals of cultural resource management (CRM)?
- CRM is a type of contract archaeology in which the sites are excavated with the goal of presenting all evidence (artifacts) in a museum-quality exhibit.
  - CRM is public archaeology. As a result, it involves the preparation and use of volunteer citizens in excavations on federal lands.
  - CRM is considered the highest-quality scientific excavation on federal, state, or private lands. Each excavation team includes a lawyer well-versed in all laws relating to site preservation.
  - CRM focuses on conducting high-quality research in compliance with all laws relating to archaeological sites excavated on federally-funded building projects.
  - CRM focuses on conducting high-quality research in compliance with all state, national, and international laws relating to archaeological excavation.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Archaeology, p. 9

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

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16. Why was Holt Cemetery in New Orleans the site for an applied archaeology project led by Dr. Shannon Dawdy of the University of Chicago?
- In the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, there were important trade relations between the Great Lakes region and New Orleans. Much of this can be documented from cemetery artifacts.
  - The cemetery is historically significant because it was built on top of an Indian mound dated at more than 5,000 years before present.
  - It was historically important in the celebration of All Souls' Day and was damaged in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina.
  - This cemetery is the primary urban cemetery in New Orleans and contains the burials of many important historical figures, whose markers and graves must be preserved.
  - Holt Cemetery is a central location for Haitian voodoo celebrations and is a public park today.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Archaeology, p. 10

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

17. A linguistic anthropologist studying the situational use of language is working in the field of:
- ethnolinguistics.
  - descriptive linguistics.
  - historical linguistics.
  - sociolinguistics.
  - glottochronology.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Anthropological Linguistics, p. 11

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

18. An anthropologist who studies the relationship between language and culture is working in the field of:
- ethnolinguistics.
  - descriptive linguistics.
  - historical linguistics.
  - sociolinguistics.
  - glottochronology.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Anthropological Linguistics, p. 11

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

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19. Studying sound and grammatical systems in a specific language is the work of a/an:
- ethnologist.
  - historical linguist.
  - sociolinguist.
  - descriptive linguist.
  - glottochronologist.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Anthropological Linguistics, p. 11

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

20. An example of an ethnography is a/an:
- study of chimpanzee language.
  - excavation of an archaeological site.
  - study of the behavior of residents in a retirement home.
  - study of rates of disease in prehistoric populations.
  - comparative analysis of blood proteins between populations.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 11

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

21. Ethnographic research usually involves all of the following EXCEPT:
- many months of fieldwork.
  - talking to a number of people.
  - observing people's behavior.
  - working to make cultures more similar.
  - participating in people's daily lives.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 11-12

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

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### 22. Urban anthropology:

- a. focuses exclusively on research in suburban areas of the United States.
- b. does not take account of the existence of violent gangs and the marketing of drugs.
- c. naturally grew out of research that followed rural people into cities.
- d. has been important since the earliest days of anthropology.
- e. is no longer a growing specialty in anthropology, as there is a mass exodus of cities today.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 12

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

### 23. Medical anthropology is a more recent specialty in the discipline studying the relationship between:

- a. biology, culture, and disease.
- b. biology, disease, and social status.
- c. biology and disease.
- d. cultural practices and the spread of disease.
- e. history and disease.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 12-13

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

### 24. Which of the following specialties would be most involved in studying the effects of building a new nanotechnology factory in a small, rural community?

- a. Educational anthropology
- b. Economic anthropology
- c. Political anthropology
- d. Medical anthropology
- e. Developmental anthropology

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 13

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?



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25. Which statement about psychological anthropology is FALSE?
- It looks at how culture affects personality, cognition, and emotions.
  - Since 1990, it has focused on broad national character studies.
  - It is associated with such names as Margaret Mead and Franz Boas.
  - It examines the relationship between culture and the psychological makeup of individuals and groups.
  - A wide variety of methodology is used to do research in their area.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 14

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

26. You are building a new suburban community near a protected wetlands environment and need to address concerns regarding soil erosion, deforestation, and water treatment in the area. Which type of anthropologist would best address those needs?
- Physical anthropologist
  - Environmental anthropologist
  - Educational anthropologist
  - Medical anthropologist
  - Cultural resource manager

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 13

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

27. A holistic approach to the study of humans means that anthropologists:
- concentrate only on the social customs of the group under study.
  - study all varieties of people and all aspects of their existence.
  - limit themselves to the study of religious leaders.
  - only study literate societies.
  - focus exclusively on the relationship between people and environment.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 15

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.3 - What do anthropologists mean by holism?

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28. Which of the following is not a characteristic aspect of holism?
- It involves biological and sociocultural aspects of humanity.
  - It focuses on the study of many different aspects of the human experience from family structure to art.
  - It studies how all forms of life are related and evolved out of each other.
  - It studies all varieties of people wherever they are found.
  - It involves the longest time frame for studying humans.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 15

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.3 - What do anthropologists mean by holism?

29. Ethnocentrism is the belief that:
- one's culture is no better or no worse than any other.
  - other cultures are inferior to one's own.
  - other cultures are superior to one's own.
  - to understand another cultural feature, you must look at it from within its proper cultural context.
  - it is not possible to fully understand any culture other than your own.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 15

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

30. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- Ethnocentrism is present in all cultures; it is universal.
  - One benefit of ethnocentrism is that it enhances group solidarity.
  - Ethnocentrism is a natural by-product of being raised in a society.
  - Ethnocentrism is worse in urban societies than in rural ones.
  - Although it is not possible to eliminate ethnocentrism, it can be reduced.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 16

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

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31. Why is ethnocentrism so pervasive throughout the world?
- Most people are born and raised in multiple cultures and grow to prefer one over another.
  - Most people are born and raised in a single culture and have no exposure to other cultures.
  - Most cultures teach ethnocentrism as a guiding principle of the belief system.
  - Because there are few anthropologists, most people have not been exposed to another culture.
  - Because of high crime rates, most people suspect other cultures for their problems.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 16

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

32. The anthropological attitude that a society's customs and ideas should be viewed in the context of its own culture is called:
- cultural relativism.
  - the etic approach.
  - the emic approach.
  - ethnocentrism.
  - holism.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 16

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.4 - What is meant by cultural relativism, and why is it important?

33. Anthropologists suspend cultural relativism when studying the practices of:
- the Dani, who cut off a finger from the hand of any close female relative of a man who dies.
  - the Kikuyu custom of female circumcision.
  - the Inuit custom of leaving the aged out in the cold to die.
  - the Bannock-Shoshoni, who commit crimes on the reservation.
  - none of the above. Anthropologists do not suspend the practice of cultural relativism in their work.

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 16-17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.4 - What is meant by cultural relativism, and why is it important?

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34. Which of the following is most accurate? If taken to an extreme, cultural relativism can lead to:
- the belief that no cultural customs or practices are ever immoral.
  - a greater amount of ethnocentrism between developing nations.
  - the development of a unified global culture.
  - increased amounts of cultural diversity and tolerance.
  - more warfare.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.4 - What is meant by cultural relativism, and why is it important?

35. Which of the following is the perspective of the native of a group (the insider approach)?
- Culturally relativistic
  - Ethic
  - Etic
  - Emic
  - Endemic

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

36. Which of the following approaches best exemplifies an extreme emic perspective?
- Cultural materialism
  - Functionalism
  - Ethnoscience
  - Psychological anthropology
  - Ethnocentrism

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

37. In comparison with other social sciences, anthropology:
- is much narrower and specialized in scope, focusing exclusively on humans.
  - is more integrative and holistic, examining all aspects of humanity.
  - practices more rigorous and comparative science.
  - collects and analyzes data as its knowledge base.
  - has fewer specialties and subfields.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.5 - What skills will students develop from the study of anthropology?

38. The major purpose of anthropology is to understand other cultures. This can be accomplished most effectively in all of the following ways EXCEPT:
- having as much specific data as possible about other cultures in the world.
  - understanding our own culture.
  - understanding how people from other cultures view us.
  - gaining a critical understanding of what makes a “good” culture.
  - having an interest in cultural diversity and change.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 18-20

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.5 - What skills will students develop from the study of anthropology?

39. The recent intensification of the flow of money, goods, and information to all parts of the world is referred to as:
- migration.
  - globalization.
  - colonialism.
  - racism.
  - massification.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 18

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.5 - What skills will students develop from the study of anthropology?

## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

40. The study of other cultures and other ways of life should lead us to an understanding that:
- all cultures have value and none is better than any other.
  - some cultures are more valuable than others.
  - all cultures are created equally but history allows some to be more successful than others.
  - all cultures face the same challenges and have the same history.
  - there is no such thing as cultural diversity.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 19

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.5 - What skills will students develop from the study of anthropology?

41. Dr. Ann Soetoro, the mother of President Barack Obama, was a cultural anthropologist who worked in Indonesia studying:
- ritual practices and religious change.
  - agricultural improvement and multinational corporations.
  - economic development and entrepreneurship among rural craftspeople.
  - gender roles in society.
  - educational policy and improvements.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 18

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.5 - What skills will students develop from the study of anthropology?

42. Which statement about the applied research of Susan Squires is true?
- Since children are not very hungry when they wake-up at 6:30 a.m., they often leave the house at 7 a.m. without eating much of anything.
  - Families with two working parents have more nutritious breakfasts than families with only one working parent.
  - Her research led to the development of the breakfast cereal Fruit Loops.
  - Children, parents, and grandparents in the U.S. generally agree on what constitutes a healthy breakfast.
  - Breakfast is not a culturally significant topic of study.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 19

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?

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43. The study of anthropology develops all of the following skills EXCEPT:
- developing cognitive complexity.
  - appreciating other perspectives.
  - responsible money management.
  - building emotional resilience.
  - operating more comfortably in ambiguous situations.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 20-22

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?

44. In order to truly appreciate other cultural perspectives, which of the following is most vital?
- Be willing to make cultural evaluations based on past experience.
  - Let go of cultural certainty in order to learn something new.
  - Work effectively to achieve short-term goals despite cultural differences.
  - Learn to ignore cultural differences as being unimportant.
  - Cultivate friendships in as many cultures as possible.

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 20-21

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?

45. The ability to see how a single entity is composed of a number of different parts and how these parts are interconnected is called:
- cognitive complexity.
  - cultural sensitivity.
  - cultural relativism.
  - differentiation.
  - integration.

*ANSWER:* a

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 21

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?

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46. Being attentive to both verbal and nonverbal communication is a skill known as:
- cognitive complexity.
  - differentiation.
  - integration.
  - global teamwork.
  - perceptual acuity.

*ANSWER:* e

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 21

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?

47. An increasing number of recent high school graduates are opting to take a “gap year,” traveling and interning with organizations abroad before attending college. All of the following are critical skills in the 21<sup>st</sup> century EXCEPT:
- a fluency in a second language.
  - a broad-based approach to learning and experience.
  - an ability to determine which culture is best and most valuable.
  - an ability to immerse themselves in another culture
  - a capacity to understand the logic and value of other cultures.

*ANSWER:* c

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 21-22

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?

48. Which of the following statements about American values is most accurate?
- Americans are collectivistic by nature and tend to choose to live in urban areas in increasing numbers.
  - Americans and Europeans share all of the same values.
  - American values are unique to our country and none are shared by other cultures because each culture is unique.
  - Some values are shared widely by other cultures and some are particular to a culture.
  - No culture has values. Only individuals have values.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Bottom Line: Understanding Other Cultures, p. 22

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?



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49. All of the following can be used to illustrate a pursuit of individualism that negatively impacts the common good in the United States EXCEPT:
- salary disparity between CEOs and the average worker.
  - the Second Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
  - the practice of allowing business needs and desires to override health standards.
  - the widespread practice of giving to charity and other philanthropic societies.
  - the lack of personal care for elderly parents and grandparents.

*ANSWER:* d

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Bottom Line: Understanding Other Cultures, p. 22

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

50. Which of the anthropological subfields most prepares a student with the skills for success in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?
- Anthropological linguistics
  - Cultural anthropology
  - Archaeology
  - Physical anthropology
  - Structural linguistics

*ANSWER:* b

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* The Bottom Line: Understanding Other Cultures, p. 22

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

51. Anthropologists are concerned with all humans, both past and present, as well as humans' behavior patterns, thought systems, and material possessions.
- True
  - False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 4-5

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

52. Physical anthropology is focused exclusively on the reconstruction of the human fossil record.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 6

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

53. Anthropologists recognize non-human primates as important research subjects because they can be studied in environments similar to those our human ancestors lived in several million years ago.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 6-7

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

54. Race has never been a central concept in the study of anthropology.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 7-8

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

55. Artifacts are things like seeds or bones that have been worked by humans.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Archaeology, p. 8

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

56. Cultural resource management may involve very contemporary archaeological sites.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Archaeology, p. 9-10

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

57. Anthropological linguistics is the least significant subfield in the discipline of anthropology.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Anthropological Linguistics, p.10-11

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

58. The study of disease in prehistoric populations is called paleoanthropology.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 12

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

59. Cultural anthropology involves the practice of both ethnography and ethnology. While ethnography is the study of specific cultural traits and behaviors, ethnology is an approach meant to uncover general cultural laws and principles.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 11-12

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

60. Environmental anthropology traditionally focused primarily on how non-Western peoples adapted to their physical environments.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 13

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

61. Because of the importance of holism in the study of anthropology, most anthropologists today are more generalized in their studies than specialized.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 15

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.3 - What do anthropologists mean by holism?

62. Ethnocentrism is declining in the world today due to globalization.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 16

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

63. A degree of ethnocentrism is found among all peoples and cultures.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 16

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

64. One positive outcome of mild ethnocentrism is group solidarity and the development of cultural diversity.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 16

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

65. The attitude of anthropology is one of cultural relativism. It undergirds and lays the foundation for understanding the other.
- True
  - False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 16

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.4 - What is meant by cultural relativism, and why is it important?

66. A perspective in ethnography that uses the concepts and categories of the anthropologist's culture to describe another culture is called the emic approach.
- True
  - False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

67. One of the most important changes affecting cultures today is the phenomenon of globalization.
- True
  - False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 18

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.5 - What skills will students develop from the study of anthropology?

68. The field of applied anthropology works to put anthropological knowledge to use for governmental improvement and stabilization. It is a highly political approach in the field.
- True
  - False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 19-20

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?

## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

69. An important skill for the 21st century will be the ability to balance contradictory needs and demands rather than trying to eliminate them.
- True
  - False

*ANSWER:* True

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 21

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?

70. Ruth Benedict wrote her classic account of psychological anthropology on national character studies of the Chinese.
- True
  - False

*ANSWER:* False

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 14

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

71. What are the subfields, or branches, of anthropology?

*ANSWER:* physical anthropology, archaeology, anthropological linguistics, and cultural anthropology

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 5

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

72. What is primatology and why is it important to the study of humans?

*ANSWER:* It is the study of nonhuman primates in their natural environments and is important because it helps us gain insights into the human evolutionary process.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 6

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

73. With what three types of material remains do archaeologists work?

*ANSWER:* artifacts, features, and ecofacts

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Archaeology, p. 8

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

74. What is sociolinguistics and what does it contribute to the field of anthropological linguistics?

*ANSWER:* It is the branch of anthropological linguistics that studies how language is used in different social contexts. It helps us understand the role of culture in language.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Anthropological Linguistics, p. 11

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

75. Compare and contrast ethnography and ethnology.

*ANSWER:* Ethnography is descriptive, based on direct fieldwork, and focuses on a single group; ethnology is comparative, uses data collected by other ethnographers, and generalizes across cultures or groups. They are both specialties within Cultural Anthropology and both focus on the phenomenon of culture and cultural adaptation.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 11-12

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

76. What does the holistic approach in anthropology involve?

*ANSWER:* The study involves both biological and sociocultural aspects of humanity, the deepest possible time frame, study of all people wherever they may be found, and studying many different aspects of the human experience.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 15

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.3 - What do anthropologists mean by holism?

77. What is ethnocentrism?

*ANSWER:* Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's own culture is most desirable and superior to all others.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 15

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

78. Describe cultural relativism and explain why it is important in anthropology.

*ANSWER:* Cultural relativism is the notion that any part of a culture must be viewed in its proper cultural context rather than from the viewpoint of the observer's culture. It opens up the possibility that we can understand another culture.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 16

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.4 - What is meant by cultural relativism, and why is it important?

## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

79. What does applied research in anthropology seek to do?

*ANSWER:* Applied research seeks to gain scientific knowledge for the sake of solving particular social problems.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 19

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?

80. Name five “skills for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.”

*ANSWER:* These skills include develop a broad perspective, appreciate other perspectives, balance contradictions, emphasize global teamwork, develop cognitive complexity, and develop perceptual acuity.

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 20-22

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?

81. Describe the four-field approach to anthropology. List the primary concerns of specialists in each field.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 4-15

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

82. Consider why it is important to understand nonhuman primates. Discuss two important reasons for us to learn about animals so like ourselves.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 6-8

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

83. Why is it important for anthropologists to study contemporary human differences? What does it mean to say that all humans are a single species? How important are physical differences in human populations? In your response, consider both cultural and physical differences.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Physical (Biological) Anthropology, p. 6-15

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?



## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

84. Although the work of anthropological linguists has changed over the last 100 years, this approach remains central to our understanding of what it means to be human. Discuss the importance of language and what it can reveal about culture and human change and adaptation.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Anthropological Linguistics, p. 10-11

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

85. Consider the significance of a specialty such as medical anthropology. Do you believe that this type of research is more or less important today than when it first developed some 35 years ago? Provide examples within your discussion.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Cultural Anthropology, p. 12-13

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.2 - What is the four-field approach to the discipline of anthropology?

86. Describe how anthropology is holistic. How does holism help us to learn about human nature?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 15

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.3 - What do anthropologists mean by holism?

87. Discuss both positive and negative aspects of ethnocentrism. Give examples of each.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 15-16

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.1 - How does anthropology differ from other social and behavioral sciences?

88. Cultural relativism is often depicted as an attitude that allows any cultural practice to be explained as legitimate. Anthropologists, however, do support a category of human rights and see certain human practices as morally indefensible. Consider such things as genocide, female circumcision, or torture and explain why cultural relativism may not be applicable in these cases.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Guiding Principles, p. 16-17

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.4 - What is meant by cultural relativism, and why is it important?

## Chapter 1 — What Is Anthropology?

89. What is the difference between applied and basic research in anthropology? Explain how both of these types of research help us to better understand ourselves.

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 18-20

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.6 - How can anthropology help solve social problems?

90. What unique perspectives do cultural anthropologists bring to the study of globalization in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?

*ANSWER:* Will vary

*POINTS:* 1

*REFERENCES:* Contributions of Anthropology, p. 20-22

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* Cult.Ferr.10.1.5 - What skills will students develop from the study of anthropology?